

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME X.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1891.

NUMBER 60.

PORTUGAL UPRISEING

Three Regiments of Infantry Revolt.

THEY DECLARE A REPUBLIC.

Loyal Troops Soon Suppress the Revolutionists and Extreme Measures of Punishment Will Be Meted Out to the Leaders—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Advices from Oporto, Portugal, says that on Saturday three regiments of infantry, comprising a portion of the garrison, openly revolted. The populace held aloof, and the revolt was soon suppressed, and order once more restored. Shortly after the beginning of the revolt the insurgent troops and a portion of the fiscal guards, led by two non-commissioned officers, seized the Hotel de Ville (town hall), in Dom Pedro square, and proposed to there declare a republic.

However, a strong body of loyal troops, composed of artillery and fusiliers, promptly surrounded and laid siege to the Hotel de Ville. When that building was well surrounded the artillery opened fire upon it, and soon caused the bricks to fly about the heads of the insurgents who defended the building. The bombardment of the Hotel de Ville by the artillery was followed by a combined well-laid and cleverly directed infantry attack upon the insurgents' fortress.

The fusiliers behaved grandly, keeping up a rattling fire, and advancing at the same time. The result was that, after a feeble resistance, the insurgents surrendered unconditionally. The loss on both sides, so far as known, was slight. The insurgents will be tried by court-martial, and in all probability the ringleaders will be shot. The number of the killed and wounded on both sides, including civilians, is variously estimated at from twenty to fifty. Some of the rebels escaped, but surrendered later.

Upon the suppression of the Oporto insurrection a court martial was immediately ordered to try the ring leaders in the revolt, whose fate is certain to be death. All day Saturday, while the result of the struggle was still in the balance, crowds thronged the principal streets of Lisbon, eagerly waiting for news and discussing the situation. Some of the lower class were evidently bent upon mischief, but they readily dispersed at the command of the police.

The government has instituted a rigid investigation to ascertain the extent of the disaffection, although it is believed that the conspiracy did not extend beyond the troops engaged in the insurrection, and did not include any persons high in authority. Radical measures are proposed for the searching and weeding out of dangerous individuals, and all foreigners upon whom suspicion may rest will be ordered to leave Portugal.

The government of King Carlos finds itself strengthened, instead of weakened, by the outbreak, which gives a pretext for rigorous measures which were long thought desirable. No suspicion of any collusion with the conspiracy attaches to Serpa Pinto or any of the others who have been really prominent in the anti-English agitation. It was an outburst of Republicanism fostered by penny agitators in the rank and file of the army.

King Carlos, who was reported to be inclined to mercy, has, it is now stated, been led to see the necessity of the severest penalties for the mutineers. Besides the execution of the ringleaders, the remainder of the men engaged in the outbreak will be drafted to Angola and Mozambique, under strict guard, and there established as garrisons in the interior of Portuguese Africa, which for the most part is very unhealthy and not fit for the residence of Europeans.

Portugal has lately felt the need of garrisoning her African possessions with white troops, instead of the half savage native levies who degrade the Portuguese uniform and authority, but there has been a reluctance to submit any but volunteers to the miseries of the African climate. As the Oporto rebels have forfeited their lives there will be no squeamishness about exposing them to hardship.

The Count of Paris was greatly concerned when he heard of the insurrection, and at once telegraphed to his daughter, Queen Amelie, to hasten to England in case of danger. The count was much relieved by the news that the mutiny had been subdued, of which he received notice direct from King Carlos.

Several wounded soldiers died yesterday. A number of houses were injured by the cannonading of the town hall. The police have arrested the actor Verdi, who read a proclamation declaring a republic established from the town hall balcony. All the Republican leaders are now in custody except Docot Veiga. Republican clubs have been closed and papers seized. Reinforcements arrived for the Royal troops, and Sunday passed in perfect quiet.

Socialism Gaining Ground in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2.—Yesterday was a day of great excitement in this city. The military classes recently drafted into the Belgian army to cope with radical riots, were promised a month's leave of absence. This was granted to those stationed in the provinces, but the authorities thought best, owing to the threatening condition of affairs, to withhold the leave for the present from those stationed in Brussels.

Yesterday the drafted men showed their discontent by persistent disobedience of orders, and finally they left the barracks and held meetings in various places, protesting against what they claimed to be an injustice done them. They were joined by workmen's clubs, who sang the Marseillaise. The police interfered, and compelled the men to return to their barracks, arresting several of the more disorderly. The mutinous spirit shown has excited the gravest apprehensions, as such conduct is unexampled in Belgium, and indicates that the Socialist feeling is gaining ground even in the army.

Cabinet Crisis in Italy.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The debate Saturday afternoon in the chamber of deputies on the proposed spirits taxes, ended in a ministerial crisis. Premier Crispi urged that the taxes were imperatively necessary in order to recon the National revenues and prevent Italy from falling again into condition of servility to foreign powers, such as existed in 1874. This phrase gave rise to an uproar in the chamber.

The Conservative members of the cabinet of 1874 arose and separately made vigorous protest against the remarks of the premier. These utterances served to increase the tumult. In the midst of the controversy the minister of works, Signor Finali, who was also a member of the Conservative cabinet in 1874, left the treasury bench amid the enthusiastic applause of the Conservatives. The other members of the government were unable to conceal their agitation.

Signor Crispi, who had become deathly pale, attempted to explain his words, and to show that they had been misunderstood. He was greeted with continuous shouts, the confusion making his remarks ineffective. Upon the question being put to a vote the proposed taxes were rejected by a large majority. Signor Crispi at once announced that he would resign his office. The announcement was the signal for a prolonged shout of exultation from the opposition benches. The crisis is regarded as complete. It is considered very doubtful if Signor Crispi will be able to reconstruct his cabinet on a working basis.

France Rejoices Over Italy's Troubles.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The French Republican papers generally express great joy at what they consider the downfall of Signor Crispi as tending to improve the relations between Italy and France and to weaken the triple alliance. The Moniteur does not share in this expression of joy, and says that, whether Crispi remains at the head of Italian affairs or not, no change in the foreign policy of Italy is to be expected. Advices from Rome state that King Humbert is in conference with the presidents of the senate and the deputies with a view to the settlement of the difficulty.

Liverpool's Welcome to Plimsool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Mr. Plimsool, the champion of the rights of seamen, and of the humane treatment of cattle on ships, had a grand reception in this city Saturday. He was met by a throng of 2,000 people and conveyed in a carriage, with outriders, bands and banners to the station where he addressed a vast and attentive throng.

Famous Cathedral Burned.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that the famous cathedral at Novgorod, Russia, built after the model of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, and filled with historic treasures, some of them going back to the time when Novgorod was a powerful and independent city, has been destroyed by fire.

England Watching the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—It is reported that the British government is taking active steps to prevent the permanent transfer to the United States of Pearl harbor in the Sandwich islands, as a naval and coaling station, and that the British influence at Hawaii are to be actively exerted with that object.

Election in Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—The first general elections, under universal suffrage, were held yesterday. Conservative gains are reported everywhere. In Madrid the Conservatives have carried six and the Liberals two seats. In the provinces the Conservatives have been generally victorious.

Officeholders in the State.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 2.—Probably there are not three men in Ohio who can give an approximately correct guess of the number of officeholders in the state.

Secretary Ryan has just issued in pamphlet from a roster of the Federal, state and county officers in Ohio. The Republicans have 1,357, and the Democrats 1,029, of such officers in all. Of county officers the Republicans have 1,059, while the Democrats have 839. The list embraces only the principal officers, elective or appointive and does not include the deputies or mere clerical force, or the township officers.

Suit Brought to Recover Twenty Cents.

MARION, O., Feb. 2.—A case was tried here Saturday before Squire J. Abston's court and a jury, brought by S. Hays & Company, clothiers, against L. H. Flocken, a druggist, to recover twenty cents. It is claimed by the plaintiff that the defendant, Flocken, bought one dozen collars at \$1.20, and the defendant claims that he bought the collars for \$1, hence the suit. The attorneys' fees and costs will approximate \$30, and if an appeal is taken to a higher court, no one can tell what the collars will cost either party.

More Indians Start for Washington.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., Feb. 2.—Chiefs John Grass and White Bird and three young men, Turning Hawk, American Horse, Jr. and Three Stars, in charge of T. W. Blackburn, of the Indian department, left last night for Washington to pay their respects to the Great Father. They all speak English and are educated. They are in great contrast to the delegation which left here a week ago.

Load of Nitro-Glycerine Explodes.

LIMA, O., Feb. 2.—Yesterday afternoon as an oil well shooter was on his way to a well near St. Mary's with a load of nitro-glycerine it exploded and blew the horses, wagon and driver to atoms. The only evidence of disaster was a large hole in the roadway.

There are 55,000 Masons in Georgia, which has a larger proportion of Masons in its population than any other state in the Union. At a recent meeting of the grand lodge thirty new charters were granted.

CONGRESS FORECAST

Probable Program of the Week's Proceedings.

NOT FULLY DECIDED UPON.

A Republican Caucus Will Decide What Measures Will Be Brought Up in the Senate, While Appropriation Bills Will Be Considered in the House—Other Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Both houses of congress will meet at 2 o'clock on Monday in order to enable members to attend the funeral of Secretary Windom, which will take place at noon. There is a great disposition on the part of the senate to dispose of some appropriation bills during the week, and it is probable that the fortifications bills, which was laid aside temporarily, will be passed, and that the pensions and District of Columbia bills may also be taken up and considerable progress made on them during the week.

Mr. Blair has good reason to believe that his bill to settle the account of laborers and mechanics arising under the eight hour law will be considered and even passed before the week is out, and Mr. Platt is confident that he can call up the copyright bill without any great difficulty. There is a possibility—a slight one, however—that an attempt will be made to bring the bankruptcy bill before the senate.

The procedure in that body will depend mainly, however, on the action of a Republican caucus to be held early in the week. To this caucus the Republican "steering committee" will report a program, embracing, in all probability, the measures named, and the caucus will decide as to their disposition.

The greater portion of the time of the house during the coming week will be occupied with appropriation bills. When the diplomatic appropriation bill is passed Mr. Farquhar will make an effort to have the subsidy shipping bill disposed of, and two days will probably be allowed for consideration of this bill. The legislative appropriation bill will then be taken up and its consideration will consume the remainder of the week.

Brazil Wants Our Products.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The bureau of the American republics has received a letter from a leading merchant in Brazil, who writes as follows: "Almost everything made in America is good for this country. Glassware is wanted badly, particularly big tumblers, water sets and small liquor glasses, knives and forks, all kinds of tinware, hardware, tools, and no ions of every kind, cotton sheeting, prints and cheap light-weight woolen goods. In fact, I can only say that I do not know what will not sell. We want paper and stationery of every kind, varnishes, felt, shoes, woodenware, gloves and black books. We have recently had the largest shipment of manufacturers from the United States ever landed here, and, although the prices charged were outrageous, they met with wonderfully quick sale. Lamps which are sold in New York at eighty-five cents were sold here at \$3, and I disposed of \$200 in a couple of days. If I am in business in New York instead of Rio de Janeiro I would do a big trade throughout all the provinces of Brazil. It only wants some of the New York wholesale firms to go for this market and before long our people would regularly send for all their supplies. Blaine's reciprocity idea will lead to increased business with us. It is a splendid notion, and if Blaine can carry it out both countries will have a good deal to thank him for."

Entertaining the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The delegation of Sioux Indians, who are here to confer with the Great Father about their grievances, are enjoying all the pleasures of sight-seeing, and every effort is being made by those who are in charge of them, to render their trip to the capital enjoyable. On Monday night the chiefs will occupy four boxes at the National theatre as the guests of Manager Canby, of Francis Wilson's comic opera company. As none of the hostiles have ever before seen a theatrical performance of any description, the glitter and spectacular display of "The Merry Monarch" will doubtless be a decided novelty to them. They will be in charge of G. E. Bailey, a professor of metallurgy in the South Dakota college, who is also an interpreter and a member of the Sioux tribe known by the Indian cognomen of Big Fish. The party will consist of American Horse and Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, two friends; Two Strike, who was the leader of the Ogallala Sioux in the Custer massacre, and Little Wound and Eagle Pipe, each hostile; Yankton Charley, an old government scout, who in 1857 was one of the Indian leaders in securing the cession of lands to the United States which formed the territory of Dakota; Big Road and nine others.

Saturday's Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The senate Saturday passed the army appropriation bill and took up the fortification appropriation bill. Senator Sherman introduced a bill to appropriate \$25,000 for the erection of a granite monument to Salmon P. Chase. The bills to pension Gen. Franz Sigel and the widow of Gen. E. F. Noyes were passed; also, the bill increasing the cost of the Portsmouth, O., public building \$75,000.

In the house the military academy appropriation bill was passed. Both houses adjourned to 2 p.m., Monday, so that members could attend the funeral of ex-Secretary Windom.

National Monetary Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Judge Lambert Tree, ex-minister to Belgium, is at the Arlington. He is the Democratic member of the international monetary conference, which will convene in Washington on Feb. 4. Louis William A. Russell, of Massachusetts, and ex-Senator Hill, of Nevada, are his colleagues representing the United States. From the Latin-American countries there will be about eighteen delegates. The conference is an outcome of the Pan-American congress, and one of the chief objects is to agree upon coin that will be of uniform value in all the Americas.

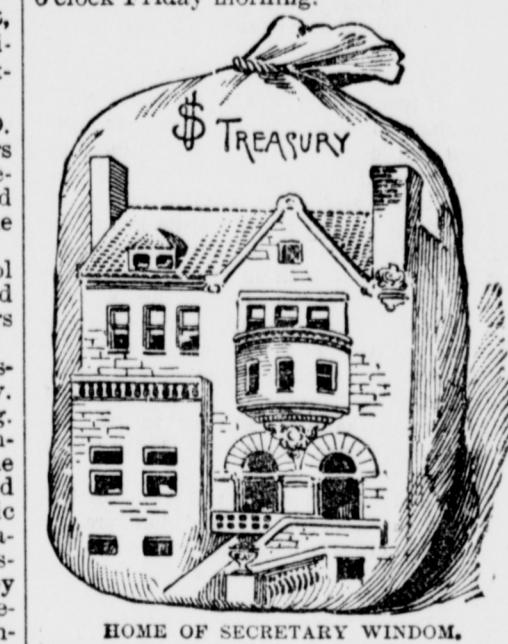
WINDOM'S FUNERAL.

Arrangements All Complete for the Sad Event.

MR. WINDOM'S SON ARRIVES.

He Did Not Hear of His Father's Death Until Friday Morning—Mrs. Garfield and Other Distinguished People Visit the Sorrowing Family.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The arrival of William D. Windom, son of the late Secretary Windom, was the chief event in the sorrowing household at the secretary's home on Massachusetts avenue yesterday. He reached Washington early in the morning, not having received news of his father's death until 10 o'clock Friday morning.



HOME OF SECRETARY WINDOM.

The funeral of the late secretary will take place to-day. Personal and official friends will be permitted to see the remains at the house from 8 to 11 a.m. At 11:15 private services at the house will begin in the presence of the family and relatives. President Harrison, Vice President Morton and the cabinet; Mrs. Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown and Mrs. Colgate.

At noon the public funeral will take place at the Church of the Covenant. Admission to the church up to 11:45 a.m. will be by card, and about 650 cards have already been sent out to the cabinet, the judiciary, members of the senate and house, department officials, and army and navy officers. Many requests for tickets had to be denied, owing to the limited seating capacity of the church.

Among the visitors at the Windom mansion yesterday was Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, widow of President Garfield, and her son Harry, Justice Field and his brother, Rev. H. M. Field, and ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia. An excellent plaster cast of the face of the dead secretary was taken last night.

Secretary Windom's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In pointing out the impossibility of curing any one to succeed the late Secretary Windom from a distance within ten days, The Post says: "The president opens wide the door for speculation, and to those who read between the lines his determination to place John C. New, of Indiana, now consul general at London, at the head of the treasury department seems apparent. It will be rememoored that Mr. New was very desirous of entering the cabinet and it was thought at one time he had the treasury portfolio in his grasp. Since he has been in London he has been in correspondence with Secretary Windom and the president on financial matters, and his qualifications are such as to admit of no doubt regarding his ability to fill the position. That Indiana has already one cabinet officer would not, in all probability deter the president from appointing his friend to the vacant secretaryship."

Senator Spooner, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the vacancy in conversation on the subject said: "I am not of the financial training to permit me conscientiously to accept the treasury portfolio. The president would not think of offering it to me, and if he did, I would not accept. Please stop this nonsense and gossip, if you can, about my going into a cabinet position."

Senator Aldrich says there is no reason why his name should be used; that he will not be tendered the portfolio, and if he should be, he could not accept it.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

The Corpse of a Young Girl Found in a River.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 2.—Last Friday night Solomon Dorr and his son Clifton were crossing Grand river, three miles beyond the village of Dimondale. They discovered the entire nude body of a young girl, apparently about 14 years old, in a patch of water where the ice had been broken. When the body was removed from the water it was evident that the corpse had been thrust into the water but a few hours before, and that it had been disposed of almost immediately after death.

The victim weighed about ninety pounds and her throat bore the marks made by the pressure of a hand, while the teeth had bitten through the lips. An inquest was held in Dimondale Saturday. Beyond the marks on the throat no positive evidence of violence was found, although the physicians summoned agreed that the murder had probably been preceded by another crime. Absolutely no clew to the identity of the murdered girl has been obtained, although the sheriffs of the two counties are working on the case.

Senator Voorhees' Mother Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—A Veedersburg special to The Sentinel says the mother of Senator Daniel W. Voorhees died there Saturday, aged 80.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1891.

SLOW-GOERS.

A Kentuckians' Impression of Brazil--Her Products and People.

An Interesting Letter from Rev. R. C. Dickson, a Missionary from Mason County

Correspondence of the BULLETIN.
PRACICABA, SAO, PAULO, BRAZIL--Having been in this country several months, I thought my impressions of the land, its products and the people might prove of some interest to the readers of the BULLETIN.

I landed at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 7th, last, after a voyage of twenty-nine days from Newport News. I had often thought how I should like to get a look at old ocean and take a trip, and I had mused to myself that it would be just grand, as I was being tossed about on the bosom of the mighty deep to watch the majestic god of day sink calmly beneath the waves to his night's repose. But when we had been on the waters a week, and during all the time the stormy weather had kept the old ship rocking to such an extent that the majority of the passengers were constantly reminded of their obligation to pour out their offerings to Neptune, it was a joyful sight to look upon the rocky shores of the little old Island of St. Thomas, where we landed to take in a supply of coal.

By the end of another week we found ourselves going up the Amazon. We landed at Para, one of the oldest cities in Brazil. It is situated on the equator about 80 miles up the Amazon. Here I received my first impressions of Brazilian civilization. It was to me a strange experience. It seemed as though I had been transferred back into the 17th or 18th century. The houses are all very ancient, and the customs of the people also. It is true they have the street car, the telephone and electric light, but they retain many of the customs which were brought from Portugal 300 years ago. The pack mule is used. The first I saw were loaded with wood. Fuel is quite a scarce article, and is very dear. They sell it by the mule-load rather than by the wagon-load. I notice, however, that their milk wagons are rather an improvement on ours. The milk man drove his cows into the city, and when anyone wished to buy, the milk was actually taken from a cow.

The streets of the city are very narrow, and in some places the pavements taper off to a point. In many places it is necessary to get close up against the buildings as the street cars pass to prevent their running over you. We stopped at several seaport towns, but in all there is a marked sameness—a clinging to the ideas and customs of their ancestors.

When we at last reached our destination, it seemed to us that we had been an age in making the voyage. It seemed I could hardly remember back to the time when I got aboard the old ship at Newport News.

I soon found that Rio was far ahead of the cities I had visited. It has a very fine harbor. The Rio bay is one of the most picturesque and beautiful scenes in the world. It is about 16 miles in diameter, and has an inlet about three quarters of a mile in width. The bay is almost surrounded by mountains, the largest of them being 2,300 feet high. This I ascended and from its summit we had the grandest view of natural scenery I ever witnessed. When the Rio bay was discovered, it was thought to be the mouth of a large river, and it being discovered in January, it was called Rio de Janeiro (river of January).

I spent altogether about a week in Rio and visited many places of interest. Rio is noted for her public gardens. The botanical garden is a place of much interest. Here are the most celebrated palm tree in the world. There is a beautiful drive, which extends through the center, and is about three quarters of a mile in length. On each side of this drive is a row of palm trees, all very tall and beautiful. In another garden there is a picturesque artificial grotto, made entirely of stone. They have a wonderful facility of making all sorts of curious things out of cement. Perfect imitations of trunks of trees, etc., are abundant in most all of these gardens.

I visited several of the large Catholic Churches in Rio, some of which are magnificent works of art. One of those I saw is not yet finished, although they have been at work on it for 100 years, and it is said will take at least 50 years to complete it. Within it is lined with the finest bronze and inlaid marble with paintings.

Rio resembles in many respects an American city, due to the influence of foreigners. There about 500 English-speaking people in the place, and they figure largely in the most important business enterprises. The "Broadway" of Rio is very narrow and has no street car line on it. No vehicle of any kind is permitted to go up or down this street, not even the carriage of the President of the Republic.

As I stated before, only a brief portion of my time has been spent in Rio. The last four months have been spent about 400 miles inland. Traveling by rail down here is far from enjoyable, and especially during the dry season of the year; for the dust is about unmeasurable. The trains travel usually very slow, and as a consequence it is a very rare thing that an accident occurs. As yet, the trains do not run at night, as the business of the country does not demand it. It took two days traveling to come from Rio to Piracicaba, where I now live.

December 23, 1890.

Dividends.

The Limestone Building Association will pay the following dividend on the first Saturday night in March:

First series, per share.....	\$4 10
Second series, per share.....	3 30
Third series, per share.....	2 55
Fourth series, per share.....	1 75
Fifth series, per share.....	1 00

A Correction.

Mr. G. A. McCracken has not given up the agency of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. He has simply appointed Mr. James N. Lynch collector and salesman for the city of Maysville. Mr. McCracken will remove soon to his farm near Lewisburg but will continue his business here.

The vegetation of course is quite different from what you have in the United States. Not a shrub, not a blade of grass, not a weed has a familiar look. Brazil is by no means a well-timbered country, but some of its woods are the finest in world for furniture. It is very hard and requires the greatest skill to make it up, hence the furniture made of it is very costly.

There has been but little coal discovered in Brazil so far, but as yet but little investigation has been made to unearth her mineral wealth. If she is really lacking in that article so necessary

for the running of machinery, she makes up for it in her wonderful water power. There is not a better watered country in the world. I soon saw the secret of the Amazon being the largest river in the world. The soil is of such a character that but a small per cent. of it is taken into the soil, and then breaks out in large springs, affording an abundant supply of water the year round. A little stream that would be comparatively dry excepting a few months in the year in the United States affords a constant stream at least a foot in depth and two in width, and will run a good-sized mill. One of these little streams that you could step across in places will furnish more effective water power in the course of a year than the North Fork of Licking. On nearly every tract of land there is water power enough for a mill. Well, as sugar cane is one of the chief crops in this country, every farmer has his own mill to grind it with, and with little or no cost after his mill is built. Not only these little streams, but the rivers also furnish wonderful facilities for running machinery. There is a large river that runs by the little town in which I now reside, and it has here a fall of about fifty feet, and the banks being low and level this could be utilized to a wonderful extent. It is to some extent. Two or three factories are run by this stream, and many others could be just as well.

Brazil has a varied population. There are negroes, Indians, Europeans and mixed. There is more African blood in Brazil than any other kind. The Indian population is not known, but there are probably not less than 2,000,000. The Indians are not so savage as those of the United States, but are really more degraded. The ruling class are of Portuguese descent. They are noted for their politeness and their hospitality. They are very kind to foreigners. They love to talk, and never laugh at the mistakes made when trying to speak their language, which fact gives great comfort to a man who has been here but a short time.

There are but few manufactories in Brazil, and as a consequence about all the goods of every description are imported, and are very dear on account of the duties. The government is almost entirely supported by duties. There is no direct taxation on lands, except in the following way: When property changes hands 6 per cent. of the value or price goes to the government, and nothing more is collected in this way until it changes hands again.

There are few Brazilian inventions. The most noted are the mojola and the ox-cart. I have some riding to do in the country which I usually do on muleback, the most convenient method of traveling short distances on account of the roads being bad. Just off on one side of the road I frequently travel and somewhat under a hill I heard an occasional heavy blow as I passed, which on account of its regularity I decided was some sort of a machine at work. So on one occasion I examined it and found it to be the mojola. It is made of a log about eighteen inches in diameter and fifteen or twenty feet in length, about half dug out and made into a trough. It is fastened to a kind of pivot at the center so that it can work up and down like a see-saw. At one end of this log a pestle is attached, which fits in a large mortar. This machine is placed by the side of a small stream. Troughs are used to conduct the water to the mojola. It fills and that overbalances it and down it goes. The water runs out and then it comes back with a powerful blow and the pestle strikes in the mortar. It is used for hulling rice and grinding corn, and especially for preparing a Brazilian food called farina. This is made of corn or of a plant called mandioca. The corn is soaked till it becomes soft, and then is put in the mortar, the water is let on and the mojola goes to work. It strikes about one stroke a minute. It runs generally during the night, and sometimes it happens an opossum will by chance pass that way, and finding the corn will begin to eat. The pestle will strike and kill him, and the next morning the owner will find a new ingredient has been added to his farina. It sometimes happens that dogs and horses are killed by these machines.

And, just think of it, the ox-cart is another wonderful invention down here. These generally have iron about them except the tires. The wheels are solid instead of having spokes and fellos. Instead of the wheels turning on the axle they are attached firmly, and the axle turns. The bed of the cart is placed on the axle in such a manner that the axle can turn, but it is with great friction, and makes a very loud screeching noise that can be heard for miles when the cart is heavily loaded. I have seen twelve oxen frequently hitched to one of these carts and sometimes they hitch eighteen or twenty and with all that power they haul about as heavy a load as two good mules would haul on the turnpikes in Mason County.

It takes an American a good while to become accustomed to the Brazilian method of carrying on business. It took my baggage three weeks to come from Rio to Piracicaba. I went to the depot at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but they told me to come in the morning. I went at 7 o'clock next morning and they told me to come at 10 o'clock. They could have let me had it at 5 o'clock the day before or that morning just as conveniently as at 10 o'clock, but it is simply their way of doing business. "Wait a little" and "until to-morrow" are the most common expressions in the language. The idea that a man should never get in a hurry is amazing. They have a telegraph system here, but it is frequently the case when a man will send a telegram and a letter at the same time to the same party, mentioning the fact that the telegram was sent, his friend will receive the letter first and after reading it, go to the telegraph office and get the telegram. This, of course, is an extreme case, but it is not unfrequently happens.

But there are many signs of progress and improvement. Foreign immigration and especially from England and the United States have had a powerful influence on many of the industries and customs of the people. They make the United States their model in regard to their form of government, and the new Republic bids fair to imitate her in regard to her civil institutions and to the granting of perfect liberty of conscience and mind. Of course she can not be an American what the United States is, but I can not see any thing to prevent a man being happy and contented in Brazil. As I have written so much more than I intended, I will close with apologizing for occupying so much space. Re-spectively yours,

R. C. DICKSON.

A PHYSICIAN OF NO SCHOOL.

A Doctor Who Could Neither Read Nor Write in Early California Days.
I have said that there was no regular physician in California. Later, in 1843, in a company that came from Oregon, was one Joe Meeks, a noted character in the Rocky mountains. On the way he said, "Boys, when I get down to California among the greasers I am going to palm myself off as a doctor;" and from that time on they dubbed him Dr. Meeks. He could neither read nor write. As soon as the Californians heard of his arrival at Monterey they began to come to him with their different ailments. His first professional service was to a boy who had a toe cut off. Meeks, happening to be near, stuck the toe on, binding it in a poultice of mud, and it grew on again. The new governor, Michæl-Torona, employed him as a surgeon.

Meeks had a way of looking and acting very wise, and of being reticent when people talked about things which he did not understand. One day he went into a little shop kept by a man known as Dr. Stokes, who had been a kind of hospital steward on board ship, and who had brought ashore one of those little medicine chests that were usually taken to sea, with apothecary scales and a pamphlet giving a short synopsis of diseases and a table of weights and medicines, so that almost anybody could administer relief to sick sailors. Meeks went to him and said: "Doctor, I want you to put me up some powders." So Stokes went behind his table and got out his scales and medicines and asked, "What kind of powders?" "Just common powders—patient not very sick." "If you will tell me what kind of powders, Dr. Meeks." "Oh, just common powders." That is all he said.

Dr. Stokes told about town that Meeks knew nothing about medicine, but people thought that perhaps Meeks had given the prescription in Latin and that Dr. Stokes could not read it. But Meeks' reign was to have an end. An American man-of-war came into the harbor. Thomas O. Larkin was then the United States consul at Monterey, and the commander and all his officers went up to Larkin's store, among them the surgeon, who was introduced to Dr. Meeks. The conversation turning upon the diseases incident to the country, Meeks became reticent, saying merely that he was going out of practice and intended to leave the country, because he could not get medicines. The surgeon expressed much sympathy and said, "Dr. Meeks, if you will make me out a list I will very cheerfully divide with you such medicine as I can spare."

Meeks did not know the names of three kinds of medicine, and tried evasion, but the surgeon cornered him and put the question so direct that he had to answer. He asked him what medicine he needed most. Finally Meeks said he wanted some "draps," and that was all that could be got out of him. When the story came out his career as a doctor was at an end, and he soon after left the country.—Gen. Bidwell in Century.

America's Influence on Europe.
Humanity has passed through various stages. Once the hour of glory belonged to the Greeks and to the subtle Romans, who themselves were born of the fall of nations still more ancient than their own. Our era commenced with Jesus Christ, and since then we have agitated vast problems and made marvelous inventions. We have applied ourselves to the task of rendering life more sweet to mankind, in creating for him an intelligent and robust auxiliary. Antiquity had slaves, but we made them freedmen, and we invented that admirable slave to our will which palpitates with its multiple and complicated organs, which accomplishes gigantic undertakings and duties, but which does not suffer to fill their places, and it is known as machinery.

The days of orators have passed away; the gardens of the academies are about to become cornfields, and if a Christian had not interfered the Garden of Olives would have been turned into a casino. Rhetoric and mysticism are old words that are only used accidentally in America; and whether Europe likes it or not America represents the formula of modern progress. Indeed Europe feels this so much that she is imitating us, to the great despair of platonic lovers of the good old days.

Yes, Europe is becoming Americanized. —Henry Haynie in New Orleans Picayune.

Trying to Run Faster than Memory.
"I suppose you meet some queer customers?" I recently asked of a bright salesman in one of the large New York book stores. "Indeed we do," he rejoined, "and my experience alone would fill a book of fun." It was only the other day that a man rushed in here in a dripping perspiration, and with an intense, strained expression on his face—an expression that gave way to one of despair as he exclaimed, "There, I knew it. My wife told me to get a book. My memory is poor, but I thought I could remember the title. About half way here I felt it slipping, so I hurried fast; but it is no use; it's gone." And all I could do for him wouldn't bring it back."—Edward W. Bok's Letter.

The Colony at Sutter's Fort.

Most of the labor was done by Indians, chiefly wild ones, except a few from the missions, who spoke Spanish. The wild ones learned Spanish so far as they learned anything, that being the language of the country, and everybody had to learn something of it. The number of men employed by Sutter may be stated at from 100 to 500—the latter number at harvest time. Among them were blacksmiths, carpenters, tanners, gunsmiths, vaqueros, farmers, gardeners, weavers (to weave coarse woolen blankets), hunters, sawyers (to saw lumber by hand, a custom known in England), sheep herders, trappers and, later, millwrights and a distiller.—Gen. Bidwell in Century.

Test of a Rubber Coat.
Rubber coats are often condemned because they are found damp on the inside after wearing. A little experimenting will show that this occurs as often on dry days as on wet days. A reliable test for a coat is to place it over an empty pail and pour a gallon of water on the rubber side. In a waterproof garment no moisture will appear on the other side.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Mrs. Longwedge—Such a charming husband as Mrs. Von Pickel has! So tender, after ten years of marriage!

Mr. Longwedge—Quite natural. It would make a rhinoceros tender to be kept in hot water for ten years.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

The Concert To-night

The testimonial concert to-night in honor of Miss Waltz promises to be well attended. Two hundred and fifty tickets had been sold this morning. Following is the programme:

Romeo and Juliet.....Bellini

Miss Essie Hutchins and Prof. Frost.

"Bohemian Air".—Balfe

Messrs. Bailey, Stewart and Geisel.

Vocal Solo—"Tell Me, Beautiful Maiden."...Gounod

Miss Waltz.

(violin obligato.)

Recitation.....Selected

Mr. T. F. Mitchell.

Piano Solo—"Polonaise".—Moskowski

Prof. Frost.

Duet: Soprano and Tenor—"Only Thee"....White

Miss Waltz and Mr. Ellis.

Cornet Solo—"Past and Future"....Liberati

Mr. Charles Stewart.

PART SECOND.

Reverie.....Ernst

Messrs. Bailey and Geisel.

solo—"Awake I Pray".....Gans

Miss Waltz.

Violin Solo—"Traumerei".....Schumann

Mr. U. G. Bailey.

Recitation.....Selected

Mr. T. F. Mitchell.

Piano Solos—{ a. "Gard Montante",....Wely

{ b. Polish Dance....Scharwenka

Prof. Frost.

Vocal Duet—"A Night in Venice"....Ardit

Miss Waltz and Mr. Ellis.

Duet—"Through the Leaves".....Schubert

Messrs. Bailey and Geisel.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1891.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CINCINNATI DIVISION CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO,

	EAST.	WEST.	
No. 2.....	9:43 a. m.	No. 1.....	5:33 a. m.
No. 20.....	7:45 p. m.	No. 19.....	5:45 a. m.
No. 18.....	4:25 p. m.	No. 17.....	10:03 a. m.
No. 4.....	8:20 p. m.	No. 3.....	4:05 p. m.

Nos 19 and 20 are the Maysville accommodation, and Nos. 17 and 18 the Ashland accommodation. Nos. 1 and 2 are the fast express and Nos. 3 and 4 the F. P.

The accommodation trains are daily except Sunday; the rest are daily.

Direct connection at Cincinnati for points West and South.

MAYSVILLE DIVISION KENTUCKY CENTRAL.
Arrive..... 10:25 a. m. 7:55 p. m.
Depart..... 5:15 a. m. 1:50 p. m.
All trains daily except Sunday.
Add twenty-six minutes to get city time.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.	
COFFEE—per lb.	25 @27
MOLASSES—new crop, per gallon	50 @65
Golden Syrup.....	35 @40
Sorghum, fancy new.....	40 @50
SUGAR—Yellow, per lb.	5 @ 6
Extra C. S. B.	6 1/2
A. S. B.	7 1/2
Granulated, per lb.	7 1/2
Powdered, per lb.	10 @2
New Orleans, per lb.	10 @ 7
TEAS—per lb.	5 @ 7
COAL OIL—Headlight, per gallon	50 @1.00
BACON—Breakfast, per lb.	9 @10
Clear sides, per lb.	7 @ 8
Hams, per lb.	11 @12 1/2
Shoulders, per lb.	7 @ 8 1/2
BEANS—per gallon	30 @40
BUTTER—per lb.	12 1/2 @20
CHICKENS—Each.....	25 @30
EGGS—per dozen.....	20 @25
FLOUR—Limestone, per barrel	85 @95
Old Gold, per barrel.....	6 25
Maysville Fancy, per barrel.....	5 25
Mason County, per barrel.....	5 25
Royal Patent, per barrel.....	5 25
Maysville Family, per barrel.....	5 25
Morning Glory, per barrel.....	5 25
Boiler King, per barrel.....	6 25
Graham, per sack.....	15 @20
HONEY—per lb.	10 @15
HOMINY—per gallon.....	20 @25
MEAL—per peck.....	20 @25
LARD—per pound.....	8 @10
ONIONS—per peck, new.....	60 @65
POTATOES—per peck, new.....	40 @45
APPLES—per peck.....	60 @65

LOST—Saturday morning, a bunch of three keys. Finder will please leave at this office.

STEAM BOILER INS.—W. R. Warden.

G. S. JUDD, insurance and collection agency.

PLACE your insurance with Duley & Baldwin.

CHILI SAUCE, catsup and pickles at Calhoun's.

LEAVE goods for Cannon Laundry Co. at Nelson's.

THE bonded indebtedness of Scioto County, O., is \$118,500.

FIRE insurance, reliable companies.

D. M. RUNYON, Agt., Court St.

LLOYD & CHAMBERLAIN, insurance agents, room No. 5, Masonic Temple. tf

A very dangerous counterfeit silver dollar is in circulation at Portsmouth.

THERE was one addition to the Third Street M. E. Church yesterday morning.

REV. F. A. SAVAGE, formerly of Fern Leaf, has been very ill at Clay City for some time.

ONE firm at Paris pays out \$3,000 a month for rags, bones and old iron, says the Record.

THERE are 8,275 legal voters in Covington, according to the returns of the last assessment.

THE six-year-old son of Mr. B. F. Williams fell Saturday and received painful injuries to one of his shoulders.

A dog belonging to Asa Burgess, Jr., went mad yesterday afternoon and created much excitement in the West End of the city.

MR. JAMES CHAMBERLAIN, late of the Lewisburg neighborhood, has embarked in the horse business at Lexington, with W. F. Berry.

FRAZEE & BROWNING call the attention of the farmers to a choice lot of clover and timothy seed. Call and see them before purchasing.

MRS. JENNIE O. CLARKE will open her art class February 1st. Those wishing to join the class will call at her residence, corner Third and Plum. 22-10t

FARMERS, when you want hoes, rakes, plows, axes, or anything else in the hardware line it will be to your interest to call on the Frank Owens Hardware Company.

JOHN R. CHILES, of Chester, has been notified through his attorney, Captain M. C. Hutchins, that a pension has been granted him at the rate of \$12 per month from July 11th, 1890.

THE Diamond lens spectacles and eyeglasses are the most perfect artificial help to the human eye known to science. Try a pair and be convinced. For sale by Ballenger, the jeweler.

THE postoffice was closed at 11 o'clock this morning and will remain closed till 2 o'clock this afternoon, on account of the death of Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury.

CALLED HOME.

John R. Rudy, a Prominent Citizen, Stricken Down by Congestion of the Brain.

A Sudden Death Last Saturday Night That Was a Shock to the Community.

This community was shocked yesterday morning by the sad news that Mr. John R. Rudy had passed away the night before.

He was down town late Saturday evening and was, to all appearances, in his usual health and was laughing and joking with the friends he met. When he left, none realized that it was their last meeting with him on earth. There was no intimation or indication that the dark angel of death was hovering near.

Mr. Rudy started to return home between seven and eight o'clock. On his way he complained to some friend of pain in his head. Reaching home he told his wife that he was very dizzy. He soon became much worse and was placed in bed. His physician was hastily summoned, but the stricken man continued to sink rapidly until about 10 o'clock, when the heavy breathing ceased with a sigh. The spirit had departed, but so peacefully had the end come that the members of the family in the room thought for a few minutes that the husband and father had only sank into a gentle sleep. His death is attributed to congestion of the brain.

The deceased was a native of Maysville and spent his life here. He was a son of Henry Rudy, and was in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a carpenter by trade, but had been engaged in the lumber business for years, as a member of the firm of Collins & Rudy, and later as a member of the Collins & Rudy Lumber Company, whose saw and planing mills are among Maysville's most successful enterprises. He had been intimately identified with the business interests of the city for a long time, and in his death Maysville loses one of her best citizens.

Mr. Rudy was a member of DeKalb Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., and also a member of Pisgah Encampment No. 9, I. O. O. F. For years also he had been one of the most prominent and active members of the Baptist Church, and was one of the committee that superintended the building of the present structure. He attended regularly all its services, was one of the deacons of that denomination and was a teacher in the Sunday school, always a liberal contributor to the cause. In his death the church loses one of its most devoted members, as does also the Order of Oddfellows.

The deceased leaves three children, two sons and one daughter. His wife, who was a Miss Willett, also survives. Messrs. Newton C. and George Rudy, of this city, Wm. Rudy, of Cincinnati, and Charles Rudy, of Memphis, are brothers of the deceased. He leaves but one sister, Mrs. Chiles, who resides near this city.

DeKalb Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., will have charge of the funeral, which will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Baptist Church. Services by the pastor, Rev. W. J. E. Cox.

It is the request of the family that there be no floral tributes.

Railroad News.

E. L. Hill has been appointed Car Accountant of the K. C. division of the L. and N.

The Richmond State says: "The Chesapeake and Ohio will employ at least 1,000 more mechanics in Virginia this year than in any former year. Before the 1st of July the C. and O. syndicate will invest several million dollars along the line of the road."

Under the present schedule of the C. and O. when the westbound F. F. V. is as much as two and one-half hours late at Huntington, an extra is sent out from there on time to do the business between that point and Cincinnati. This is an excellent arrangement and is a great accommodation to the traveling public.

Here and There.

Mrs. Ida Held, of Newport, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Nicholson.

Miss Ollie Current, of Paris, is spending a few days with Mrs. H. C. Sharp on Market street.

Miss Lucy A. Nicholson is at home after a pleasant visit to her sisters Mrs. W. O. Giani and Mrs. Henry Held, of New York.

Mrs. Ella Hayden, who had been the guest of the family of Mr. John O'Donnell, of Market street, for several days, left Saturday evening for her home in Chicago.

Attention, Sir Knights.

All members of Maysville Division No. 6, U. R. K. of P., are requested to be present at regular meeting February 3rd, at 7:30 o'clock. Work and important business.

J. WESLEY LEE, S. K. Captain.

THE Supervisors of tax of Shelby County earned their per diem this year. They increased the assessment of the county over \$325,000, making the total reach \$7,536,510.

THE Frank Owens Hardware Company invite you to call at their establishment when you want anything in the hardware line. They have a complete stock of goods always on hand.

DR. J. A. HENDERSON, whose death occurred a few days ago, at Lagrange, had been in the ministry thirty years and the Paris Kentuckian says in all that time he never missed a Sunday service.

THE State Farmers' Alliance has fired S. B. Erwin, who has been posing as President of the concern. It is a good ride. His actions towards the tobacco growers show what a contemptible spirit there was in him.

Mrs. DICK SCHULZIE, a prominent and wealthy lady of Monmouth, Ill., has been visiting relatives in this city, her first visit to Lexington in sixty years. She is a native of Maysville, Kentucky, and frequently visited Lexington in her girlhood.

COLONEL JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of this State, is one of the directors of the Mt. Carmel Aeronautic Navigation Co., of Mt. Carmel, Ill., the capital stock of which is \$20,000,000. They are experimenting with Pennington's air ship, which is pronounced a success.

THE books of the Limestone Building Association are now open for subscription to the sixth series of stock. Anyone desiring shares can obtain same by calling on W. B. Mathews; H. C. Sharp at First National Bank; H. C. Sharp at John N. Thomas & Co.'s; or any of the directors.

FEBRUARY 2nd was the tenth anniversary of the Christian Endeavor of the United States. Appropriate services were held last night by the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Christian Church. A collection was taken up at the close of the meeting, and \$22 was contributed for foreign missions.

S. B. ERWIN, President of the Kentucky Farmers' Alliance, was on Saturday deposed, and T. T. Gardner, Vice President, put in his place. The change was owing to Erwin's attack on the tobacco growers' warehouse. His place as editor of the Alliance paper is taken by E. K. Shultz.

MR. EUGENE KING, for some time past operator at the C. and O. depot, left for Huntington last night on the F. F. V. to accept a position in the office of his brother Mr. Will King, Chief Train Dispatcher of the Huntington Division. Mr. King is a clever gentleman, and made many warm friends here during his short stay who were loath to see him leave.

E. A. CRAWFORD, editor of the West Union Defender, was arrested Saturday by a Deputy United States Marshal and taken to Cincinnati, upon a warrant sworn out by William Knox, a leading prohibition politician, charging him with attempting to buy the vote of John Shultz at the fall election. Mr. Crawford says the arrest is simply spite-work on the part of Knox and will amount to nothing.

L. K. TANNOCK, of Birmingham, Ala., has gone crazy over the subject of Free Masonry. Some time ago he joined a lodge of Free Masons, and last week took his third degree. His wife said he could not sleep when he came home that night and by morning was a raving maniac. He talks all the time in a wild and incoherent manner of secrets of the order. Tannock is forty years old, and was a man of education and intelligence. He attempted to take his life Friday by jumping into a well sixty feet deep.

THE BEST SCHOOL SHOES MADE ARE

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BOYCOTTING ILLEGAL.

f. Court Decision of Interest to all Trade Unions.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—Judge Sage, of the United States court, rendered an important decision Saturday in the celebrated boycott case involving The Covington Commonwealth and the Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3. The case has been before the United States court judges for several months, and owing to the character of the suit it has been a wide-reaching and highly-important one to the members of all kinds of co-operative unions composed of working men and their employers. Particularly so is this decision of great significance to all organizations which seek to boycott their employers.

Louis E. Casey, proprietor of The Covington Commonwealth, brought suit to enjoin the Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3, J. B. Stoops and others, managing officers of the union. In September, 1890, the union demanded that Casey should unionize his office by employing none but union men. He emphatically declined to do so, whereupon the union declared a boycott, it is claimed, against The Commonwealth office. Posters and hand-bills, it is alleged, were circulated by the union, calling upon its friends and advertisers to assist in sustaining the cause of organized labor. Visits were also made, it is alleged, to advertisers and business men by a committee from the union, asking that patronage be withheld from the paper until it be unionized.

Casey filed a bill in equity against the union and defendants, to enjoin them from boycotting The Commonwealth or intimidating advertisers in any way. Judge Jackson, of the United States circuit court, granted a temporary restraining order, and a motion was made for an injunction. The case was argued on Jan. 16 before Judge Sage, and Saturday Judge Sage delivered an elaborate opinion, holding that the case is not in the nature of an action to restrain a libel, but that it was an action to restrain a conspiracy, which the court held was illegal and unlawful. The decision is an important one and covered twenty-five pages of type-written matter.

NINE NEGROES SLAUGHTERED.
Bloody Work Done by an Armed White Mob in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 2.—An unprovoked slaughter of negroes by a mob occurred Saturday night at Carbon Hill coal mines, in Walker county, forty miles west of this city. A mob of armed white men surrounded a cabin where nine negroes were sleeping, and without warning, fired through the doors and windows. The negroes sprang up in wild alarm at the first volley, but in a few moments all of them were lying on the floor dead or wounded. Four of them were killed outright and the other five wounded, three of them, it is thought, fatally.

As soon as their bloody work was done the mob dispersed and so far none of them have been arrested or identified. The nine negroes had taken the places of the striking white miners in the Carbon Hill mines during the recent strike, and when the strike was settled the company would not discharge them. The affair created intense excitement at the mines and more trouble is expected.

DEATH OF GEN. MORROW.

The United States Army Loses Another Valuable Officer.

OMAHA, Feb. 2.—A special to The World-Herald from Hot Springs, Ark., announces the death of Gen. Henry A. Morrow, of the First United States infantry. Gen. Morrow had gone there a few days ago in hope of recuperating his health.

Gen. Morrow entered the Mexican war as a private, and when the civil war broke out he was made colonel of the Twenty-fourth Michigan volunteers. For bravery on the field he was several times promoted, being brevetted major general at the close of the war. He then entered the regular service, in which he died. His station at the time of his death was Fort Sidney, Neb.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

Spaniards and Caroline Islanders Engage in a Bloody Battle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Advices from Singapore report the arrival at Manila of the Spanish steamer Don Juan with the news of another terrible massacre of Spanish troops and residents in the Caroline islands. It appears that the natives, without warning, fell on the Spanish garrison, killing some ninety soldiers and civilians.

The Spaniards thereupon attacked the native fort. It is said the natives fought with singular bravery, but were eventually driven into the jungle. The loss on the native side is said to have been very large, but the Spanish commander was so mortified with his own losses that in a moment of frenzy he shot himself.

FRENZY FIGHT IN TOWN.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Feb. 2.—A twenty-five-round prize fight with four-ounce gloves was fought in this city Saturday by John Worley, of Mount Pleasant, and Joe Tausey, of Memphis. Worley sprained his wrist in the last round and gave the gate money to Tausey.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

Items of Interest Put in Convenient Form for Readers.

The Indiana Farmers' Alliance is to have a newspaper devoted to the interests of the order.

William Sheahan, of Toledo, O., being arrested on the charge of abuse of family, shot himself and will probably die.

Two trains on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad collided in a fog. One passenger was killed and others injured.

A fight between Tommy Warren and Johnny Griffin has been arranged to take place March 9, at the Audubon Athletic club, New Orleans.

COTTON SEED MILLS BURNED.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 2.—The North Little Rock cotton compress and cotton seed mill, containing several hundred bales of cotton, took fire about 7 o'clock yesterday evening and was completely destroyed. The oil mill was the largest of its kind in the south. The loss on the mill, compressor and cotton is roughly estimated at \$250,000.

AT THE MAMMOTH MINE.
A Legislative Committee Inquiring Into the Cause of the Disaster.

GREENSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 2.—The legislative committee, whose duty it is to investigate the cause of the explosion at Mammoth mine on Tuesday last, arrived at Mammoth in a special car at noon Saturday and at once set about their work, which will probably require several days to complete. The committee were fitted out with rubber coats, caps and boots, and guided by Superintendent Keighley and Inspector Jenks, descended the shaft and began a tour of the works.

Entries, headings, manway and rooms were subject to the closest scrutiny. When the "dip" in which the explosion occurred was reached, the committee secured a number of relics. In this part of the mine there is almost a complete wreck of ceilings, wagons, tracks, etc.

The roof is very dangerous and an extensive fall is liable to occur any moment. In general, the mine was in good condition, but in places, signs of neglect were very apparent. The manway was excessively hot and the members were very glad when they got out.

The theory as to how the explosion occurred, advanced by the committee, was that a part of the roof falling caused the air and gas to be set in motion, the latter being forced toward an open light, exploded. This the explorers and miners are inclined to believe was the cause of the disaster. That the mine had been properly inspected by Fire Boss Smith, is now a matter of doubt. No date of inspection was found chalked on the headings as is required.

The committee spent Sunday in Greensburgh, returning Monday to take testimony.

Representative Ellwood said last night that a commission of eight miners, four operators and four inspectors would be appointed and that the present mining laws will be revised.

No bodies were discovered yesterday. It is almost certain that there are at least four miners covered by the debris. The relief committee reports fifty widows and ninety-six orphaned children in Mammoth. In addition there were many men among the dead miners who had families in their native country, and it is thought that the number of these is about twenty.

Scourged by Cholera.

BELOIT, Wis., Feb. 2.—A letter from the family of the Rev. T. D. Christie, who left Beloit recently to resume missionary work at Marash, Turkey in Asia, tells of a terrible cholera scourge in Turkey. At Marash, a town of 10,000 people, 1,500 deaths occurred in six weeks. There was much less fatality among the converted Turks than among the natives, their Christianity and civilization helping them in their sanitary affairs.

Cronin Case Recalled.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 2.—The brief of the attorney general in the Cronin case has been filed here. It is very voluminous, containing 200 pages of argument, in which every point raised by the lawyers for the defense has been carefully reviewed. In the opinion of good lawyers there is not the remotest possibility of action by the supreme court favorable to the convicted men.

EXPRESS ROBBER FOUND GUILTY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The jury in the case of John F. Ehret, who was tried by Judge Shepard's court on the charge of stealing a \$10,000 package from the United States Express company, returned a sealed verdict Saturday morning finding the defendant guilty and fixing his punishment at three years in the penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was entered.

A Fish Roost.

In Pennsylvania there is a lake containing black bass and other fish. All the land surrounding the lake is cultivated, and there are no streams flowing into or from it, being entirely spring water. There is no refuge or shelter for the fish, and for some time the fishing has been unsatisfactory; the fish could not be found; they were apparently scattered.

On one side of the lake there was a clump of small willows, which during the winter were cut off and thrown on the ice as the easiest way of getting rid of them. When the ice broke up in the spring, the wind carried the ice and branches to the lower end of the lake, where the latter were dropped on the bottom together in one mass, about fifty feet in diameter, in about fifteen feet of water. The branches were soon covered with animalculae and spawn, and they have made the best fishing grounds in the lake. A dozen black bass were caught out of the brush, while others near by not knowing the reason were unable to get a fish.

I send you this with the hope that it may cause those who would be interested in a "fish roost," during the proper season for fishing, to exert themselves a little with the hand axe at the proper season for its use; thinking of the pleasure they will give themselves and others, in addition to making a feeding place for the fish.—Cor. Forest and Stream.

Manufacturers Object.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 31.—An organization was formed here yesterday which will be the strongest in the iron circles in the United States, representing an investment of \$7,375,000. The body will be known as "The Mahoning and Shenango Valley Iron Manufacturers' association," and includes the iron manufacturers of both valleys.

These concerns include twenty-two furnace stacks, thirteen rolling mills, one pipe works and one wash metal plant. The output of pig iron is 1,200,000 tons annually and 450,000 tons of finished iron, while the number of men employed will exceed 2,000.

Smallpox Scare.

MECHANICSBURG, O., Jan. 31.—Citizens of Mechanicsburg had a great scare over the reported case of smallpox at the home of Charles Bellville. The fright was due to Mr. Bellville's little daughter, Elizabeth. She had been playing with her doll, which she pretended had smallpox, and had placed a large card in the window with the awful words inscribed thereon. Physicians held a conference to learn who was treating the case.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cures the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects; prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities command it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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February 1st, and from now until that date we will offer some rousing bargains to reduce our stock.

All Our Winter Underwear

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children reduced to cost; Children's All Wool Hose at 10, 12½, 15 and 25c.; Ladies' Wool Hose reduced from 35 to 25c.; Men's Wool Half Hose at 15 and 25c.; Country Knit Socks at 35c.; Jeans at 10, 15 and 25c.; All Wool Red Flannel at 15, 20 and 25c.; Grey Twilled Flannels at 12 1-2 and 15c.

Now is the season to purchase Bleached and Brown Muslin, and we offer them at exceedingly low prices. During this sale a yard-wide fine Brown Muslin, usually sold at 6 1-2c., only 5c.; a well-known brand of soft finished Bleached Muslin at 6 1-2c., usual price 7 1-2c.

A Big Lot of Remnants of Dress Goods,

Flannels, Jeans and Crash at half price to close them out. We have about twenty fine Cloth Wraps which we are selling at half cost; also a few Plush Jackets and Sacs as low as \$7; about one dozen Children's Cloaks, in 4, 6, 7 and 8 years, at \$5, worth \$8 to \$12.

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